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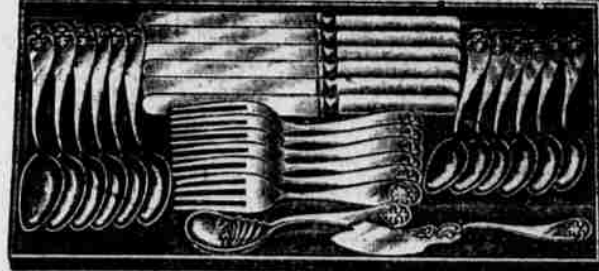
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IN WOMAN'S INTEREST

What to Plant in November

Written for this Magazine by
Adelaide Bachman

AS we jog along the highway we see here and there in favored gardens clumps of gay chrysanthemums and within the gardens that is about all there is of interest during these early November days. Everything else in the way of bloom is gone—vanished with the summer that now is of the past. What a pity it is that we cannot plant when the fit of enthusiasm is on, when the flower we desire is before us in all its beauty and we feel that we could make endless sacrifices of time and strength to have such plants for our very own. With a good many people planting a garden is like the experience the Arkansas Traveler encountered—when they have the inspiration they haven't the plants and when planting time comes they haven't the inspiration; and so it goes. It is such a long time to wait until spring and then, after spring has come and the garden planted it is such another long, long wait before anything comes of it. But no, though they may make the beholder quite green with envy and the desire to plant becomes strong within him, the Chrysanthemum is not one of the things to be planted this month. Unless, indeed, one makes cuttings, as some people do roses, putting them under glass jars for protection from the cold and banking the earth about the base. I have successfully planted them thus in eastern New York, but doubt if it could be done much further north or in the Middle West, where the severe cold comes so much earlier than here.

During the early part of this month a great many bulbs are planted. It would really be much better to plant them earlier, for once they begin to deteriorate they go rapidly. However, if for any reason the bulbs were not planted in October it may still be done in November and with excellent results in almost every case. It is too late for Crocuses and for *Lilium candidum* (which latter should be planted in August) but for *Narcissi*, Tulips, Snowdrops, Scillas, etc., and for most of the lilies, if the ground is not frozen, it is not too late. If the bulbs have been ordered but have not yet arrived and one is afraid of a hard freeze a place may be prepared by heaping fresh manure on it to keep the ground from freezing. This must, of course, be removed when the time to plant has come, for bulbs will not endure any contact with such heating material. In planting them, to more nearly insure against decay, set each bulb in a little jacket of fine sand, and then, if possible, cover the earth over them with a thick blanket of leaves which may have been gathered for the purpose. But there is one sort of planting to be done now which will cost nothing at all, except in time and trouble—and what gardener counts such cost?—to many, who have waste places to brighten up and the means to do it, though perhaps it has not been brought to their attention. It is the planting of berried shrubs and vines, to make green and inviting bowers during the summer and flashes of color in the fall and winter.

to say nothing of attracting the birds. To be sure, if the birds do come and eat your berries, the berries will not be there to help out the picture; but as a rule, they are not little pigs and do not eat everything in sight. But even if they do and the garden picture is lacking in its brilliant tones, yet the birds will stay about and be the greatest attraction in themselves.

In going about in the country by the roadsides frequently and in woodlands nearby are to be seen these beautiful plants growing wild, and if the seeds are gathered and planted now there will be that much more of beauty for another year. The Bittersweet vine is first in the ranks and there is nothing anywhere that can equal it. Nature has planted it with a lavish hand and it grows wild and abundant in many places. It makes a beautiful picture with its brilliant fruits against the gray stone walls that line the roadsides hereabouts or clambering to the very tip top of some tall and slender red-cedar tree where the splendid color of the berries shows most vividly against the sombre green. The berries hang on pretty well through the winter, too, which certainly adds to the satisfaction of having them in the vicinity. Indeed, its very name, *Celastrus* (botanically it is *Celastrus scandens*) comes from a Greek word, *kelas*, meaning the latter season, referring, of course, to the fruit in the "latter season."

The Wahoo, Burning Bush or Staff Tree, as it is variously known, has fruits of a similar nature, but even more beautiful. It does not climb, however, but remains in bush form. Its foliage is beautiful in summer and the brilliant fruits adorn any grounds in fall and winter. Its botanical name is *Euonymus atropurpureus* and if there is any member of the *Euonymus* tribe which is not ornamental I do not know it. The Black Alder or Winter Berry, which some botanists class as *Ilex verticillatus* and some as *Prinos verticillatus*, is another acquisition in the way of berry-bearing plants for the winter garden, but truth to tell, the berries do not remain long where there are birds who know about them. The same may be said of the various Barberries, but *Berberis Thunbergia*, the Japanese Barberry, at least has handsome enough foliage through the summer and fall to insure its being planted. This last one, of course, does not grow wild in this country, but the others mentioned, and many besides, do grow wild and the seeds are very easy to get. The Woodbine, or Virginia Creeper, so universally found wild, has fine berries, though of not so brilliant a color as those before mentioned, but they are a great attraction to birds. Another blue-berried vine is the cat, or green-brier. Its foliage is very handsome in the summer but its thorns prevent its being such a desirable plant as the less protected ones. But it makes, when well established, a tangled and matted thicket where ground and low-bush nesting birds love to hide; so if one wishes to attract birds one cannot do better than to gather and plant a few seeds of it.

The Greasy Pan

Pour a few drops of ammonia into every greasy roasting pan or greasy cooking dish after half filling with warm water. A bottle of ammonia should always be kept near the sink for such uses. Never allow the pans to stand and dry, for it doubles the labor of washing, but pour in water and use ammonia, and the work is half done.

A gardener makes the following suggestion for the benefit of those whose plants are infested with insects: "Cut a potato in half, scoop out the inside and place it on the soil under the plant. The insects will gradually assemble in it."



A very attractive baby bonnet, made of Persian lawn. Around the front were two rows of embroidery, through which was run half-inch ribbon. On the back edge of the embroidery was a frill of lace, one inch wide. On front around the face was a double frill of lace half-inch wide; the crown was a wide inset edged with the wide lace. A bow of one-inch wide pink ribbon was on top under the back frill and embroidery. It was tied with white lawn strings and was easily made.

Tell me how to make a durable and economical floor stain. How can I make a smooth hearth in front of an open fireplace?
ROSEMARY.

One pound burnt sienna in oil, mixed with one gallon boiled linseed oil, makes a good stain.
Try Portland cement for this purpose. Mix with cold water and use quickly.

To Renew Mirror

To renew a mirror keep for this purpose a piece of sponge, a cloth and silk handkerchief, all entirely free from dirt, as the least grit will scratch the fine surface of the glass. First sponge it with a little spirits of wine, or gin and water, to clean off all spots; then dust over it powdered blue tied in muslin, rub it lightly and quickly off with the cloth and finish by rubbing with the silk handkerchief. Be careful not to rub the edges of the frame.

Please give me a recipe for indelible ink. How to mend rubber shoes, and oblige
DER.

A good indelible ink is made by dissolving lunar caustic in water, but indelible ink of good quality is bought so cheap that it hardly justifies the home-making.

3. Rub the patch and shoe thoroughly with sharp sandpaper. Smear both with liquid rubber five times, letting them dry each time. Do this once more, and before they are dry apply the patch (with pressure, if possible), and the boot is mended. If liquid rubber is not obtainable, dissolve small pieces of pure rubber (not vulcanized) in warm spirits of turpentine to the consistency of syrup.

In the rubber stores you can buy rubber cement, which is said to do good patch work, but my experience leads me to believe that the only way to mend rubber shoes is with a new pair.

Please tell me how to make an Eolian harp.
J. C. T.

An Eolian harp may be composed of a rectangular box made of thin boards five or six inches deep and about the same width and of a length sufficient to extend across the window where it is to be set, so that the breeze, coming, can sweep over it. Its strings are made as follows: At the top of each end of the box a strip of wood is glued about a half inch in height; the strings are then stretched lengthwise across the top of the box and may be either catgut or wire. For the purpose of making a fine-tuned harp the strings should be tuned in unison by means of pegs constructed to control their tension, as in the case of a violin. The instrument is then ready to be placed at the window, which when partly raised will admit a current of air, and this passing over the strings produces very pleasant sounds, which vary with the breeze. This harp receives its name from Eolus, the god or ruler of the winds.